NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1878.

VOL. X X X VIII ... No. 11,727.

THREE MILLIONS STOLEN.

A BANK RIFLED BY MASKED BURGLARS. THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION PLUX-DERED IN THE DAYTIME.

EXTERING THE VAULT BY MEANS OF THE COMBINA-TION OBTAINED FROM THE JANITOR-THREE HOURS OF WORK WITH BURGLARS' TOOLS ON THE INNER SAFE-THE ROBBERY COMMITTED BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6 A.M. AND 9 A.M. -NO CLEW TO THE BURGLARS.

The Manhattan Savings Institution was robbed of nearly three millions of dollars in securities and money yesterday morning by a band of masked burglars. The burglars entered the janitor's sleeping room, handcuffed him and his wife, and forced him to surrender the keys of the vault and the secret of the combination of the lock. They then entered the vault, where they remained nearly three hours, breaking open the safe, and rifling it of a portion of its contents. They carried away \$2,747,700 in bonds and \$11,000 in cash. Of the bonds, \$2,506,700 are registered and \$168,000 are payable to the order of the Institution. The numbers of these are given below, and it is not believed that the thieves will has decided to take the benefit of the sixtydays act, in order to prevent a disastrous run. There is no clew to the burglars, but the conduct of the janitor has caused some suspicion to fall on him.

THE WORK OF THE BURGLARS. THEIR APPEARANCE IN THE JANITOR'S ROOM-TRREE

ALARM EXCITED, THOUGH THE VAULT IS IN

SIGHT FROM BROADWAY.

Wendel Kohlman is a barber; his shop is under the Manhattan Savings Institution, at Broadway and Bleecker-st., having an entrance on Broadway. usual early hour, and before unlocking his door stepped around the corner to see the time of day by the bank clock, which stands above the safe near the back of the room, and is plannly visible from the and there was nothing in the interior of the bank to attract his special attention. He descended into his shop and prepared for the early customer by honing and strapping the instruments of his trade. At about 9:20 he was startled by the sudden appearance of a man, who frantically threw open his door and threw street. himself into a chair, his face blanched with terror Re was only partially dressed; his coat being flung over his shoulders; his hands were fastened together by handcuffs, and between them he held a large key. He seemed overcome by his emotions, and struggled vainly for utterance.

Mr. Kohlman, after gazing with bewildered astonishment upon the apparition, recognized Louis Wertell, the janitor of the bank overhead. "What on earth is the matter?" he asked. "Thieves and robbers," was the reply. The janitor then told a story of having been gagged and handcuffed by a gang of robbers, who had compelled him to give them the keys of the bank and of the safe, and who had then robbed the bank and escaped. Together the two men went up into the bank, where they found the safe open, with no marks of violence on the outer door, but with the Inner doors marred and broken by burglars' tools. Mr. Kohlman ran to Police Headquarters near by, leaving the janitor in the despoiled building. Superintendent Walling, Inspector Dilks, Captain Kealy, of the detective force, and Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, went to the scene of the robbery and made a careful examination of all parts of the building. They also sent notices of the event to the officers of the bank, and took in custody the janitor and all other persons known to have any knowledge ing examination at the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station on Mercer-st.

THE BANK BUILDING.

to the rooms overhead, none of which have any communication with the bank. To the Charles Hotel, and to the east, on Bleecker-st., by the DeSoto Hotel. In the northeast corner of the building is a "well-hole," bounded on two sides by the walls of the bank building, and on the other two by the St. Charles and the DeSoto Hotels. The windows in these walls are guarded by iron shutters, which were found tightly closed and secured. At the head of the first flight of stairs leading from the easterly entrance on Bloocker-st., Louis Wertell, the janitor, lives with his wife and his wife's mother-an old lady of seventy. The room, originally a large one, has been divided into three rooms by temporary partitions, the only light received being from a window in the "wellhole." Wertell is a middle-aged German of good reputation, and has been in the service of the bank

THE STORY OF THE WATCHMAN.

Samuel Keely is a night watchman employed in the bank, whose treasures he has guarded by night for eight years. It is his custom before going home in the morning to leave the bank by the Bleeckerst. door, locking it behind him; to enter the easterly door on the same street, ascend to the janitor's room. and knock on the door; then hearing a reply, to leave the building, closing the door, which fastens with a spring-lock. The watchman testified before the police officers that he pursued the usual course yesterday morning; that he knocked on Werteli's door and heard a knock in response; that he left the Bleecker-st, until 6:10. He was able to fix the time with accuracy by the fact that he met Officer Tully, who was on his way home, having been relieved by Officer Van Norton at 6. He was positive that he left the bank secure at that time. THE JANITOR'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Louis Wertell, the janitor, told his story with much agitation, with some slight contradictions, and in a manner which evidently did not impress Superintendent Walling and Inspector Dilks favorably. He said that he heard the night-watchman's knock and responded to it; and that he arose and began dressing. While sitting on the edge of the bed, putting on his trousers, seven masked men rushed into the room, with pistols in their hands, which they pointed at him, his wife and his mother-in-law. They then handcuffed him and his wife and threatened to kill them if they cried out. The aged mother-in-law was not handcuffed, but was effectually prevented frem making any effort to escape by a loaded pistol which was held against her forehead. The robbers then told Wertell to give them the keys to the bank on pain of having his brains blown out; he obeyed, being, as he said, in fear of his life.

GIVING THE BURGLARS THE COMBINATION. The superintendent asked Wertell how the robbers had been able to enter the vault, which has a combination lock. At first Wertell denied all knowledge of the matter, saying he had simply given them the keys, but finally he admitted that they had demanded the combination, and he had given it them, saying: "Well, you can't open it,

Wertell said further that he and the women were taken into a smaller room, where they were left the men returned and called saide one of in custody after giving their statements.

those in the room; after a brief whispered conversation between the two the others were summoned, and all went away. Wertell then went to the barber shop, visited the bank with

Kohlman, found that the safe had been rifled, and requested Kohlman to inform the police. This was all the janitor professed to know about the matter. HOW THE SAFE WAS RIFLED.

The officers on examining the bank found the outer door of the vault open, but with no marks of violence upon it. Inside, at a distance of twelve feet or more from the outer door, is a safe about seven feet in height, one door of which had been forced off by jimmies and the powerful blows of a sledge-hammer, both lock and hinges having been broken. Four books had been placed on the floor, evidently to prevent a noise as the door fell. Of the compartments thus exposed to view, two only had been opened, the one containing the cash for daily use, and the lower compartment containing many of the bank's most valuable securities. The cash amounted to about \$11,000 in small notes; this and the securities were The burglars attempted to open the other compartments, and over the steel door of the one on the right hand upper side a jimmy remains where it was driven without accomplishing the

On the shelves at the side of the vault were profit largely from their robbery. The bank twenty tin boxes, filled with valuable articles and securities left with the bank for safe-keeping. Some of these had been opened, and their contents were scattered on the floor. There was silverware of considerable value, and there were several thousand dollars in silver coin, which the robbers did not take. A number of the boxes were not opened, and the paper in which some were wrapped was not removed. HOURS OF LABOR IN OPENING A SAFE-NO Among these was one belonging to Augustus Schell, and said to contain valuables worth \$50,000.

THE WORK INSIDE THE VAULT. A number of burglars' tools were left behind by the robbers, some of which bore evidence of severe use. There were large and small jimmies, Yesterday morning he went to his day's work at his apparently new, but with the points badly broken by the morning's work, plates to put on the floor for "pulling machines," and a big sledge-hammer weighing sixteen pounds. The vault is in the centre of the window on Bleecker-st. He saw that it was 6:35, bank, near the easterly end, and facing the Broadway door, through which the upper part can be distinctly seen, the lower part being hidden by a large desk, but the burglars, having once opened the doors by the combination, could close them behind them, and work on the safe inside by the light of candles without danger of being observed from the

THE OUTER DOOR OF THE BUILDING OPEN. A lithographer who occupies a room over the bank, to which he enters by the east Bleecker-st. door, told Superintendent Walling that he went to his room at 6 or a little later and found the outer door standing open. It closes with a spring-lock, night-watchman says it behind him. The janitor says that he heard a loud hammering in the bank during the time he was a prisoner in his room; the lithographer says he heard no hammering, and the barber below heard no sound, although he says that the tread of a person walking in the bank can be heard in his shop.

Officer Van Norton went from the Mercer Street Station at 6 a. m., and at 6:30 was standing in front of the bank; at 6:45 he was also there, the time being fixed in his mind by the fact that a woman on her way to church asked him the hour. There were no suspicious sights or sounds at that

A man named Kent told Superintendent Walling that he was passing the bank soon after 7, and looking in the window he saw a man in his shirtsleeves dusting off the shelves. This was not an nnusnal sight in the morning, and as there were no signs of violence, it only attracted a passing thought. THE JANITOR'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMBINATION. Some surprise was manifested by the police officials conducting the investigation at the fact that of the robbery. These persons underwent a search- the jamitor should have been possessed of the secret of the combination by which the vault was opened; but it was evident that he had been intrusted with it by the bank officers, and that the bank officers until nearly midnight. It The Manhattan Savings Institution is a six-story he had been in the habit of opening the was then taken to Police Headquarters, and brick building, having two entrances on Broadway outer door every morning, and taking out the books after consultation with Superintendent Walland two on Bleecker-st. One of these doors on to be used during the day. The night-watchman each street enters the bank, and the other leads | said to Superintendent Walling before Wertell had been examined, that he knew that the latter had the combination; and Wertell, when relatnorth, on Broadway, the bank is bounded by the St. | ing the conversation with the robbers, said that he at first denied that he knew the combination, whereupon one of the number said that he lied, for he had seen him open the vault. Superintendent Walling said it was strange that such a secret should have been intrusted to a janitor, and particularly to one who evidently was possessed of very little physical or moral courage.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wertell told Superintendent Walling that while they were held prisoners in their room, their milkman came and gave the usual cry at the outer door. They were unable to answer, and they hoped he would come upstairs, as they were usually very prompt in answering his call, and Sunday morning was their time fer paying for the milk delivered during the week. He, however, went away without repeating his cry. There is a story in the neighborhood, but not traceable to its source, that a man met the milkman on the stairs and told him the family had gone into the country for a day or two.

THE NUMBER OF THE BURGLARS. There seems to be some doubt as to the number of men engaged in the burglary. The janitor asserted that there were seven, three of whom remained to guard him and his family; his wife asserts that she saw only five. It is evident that the work in the vault was that of more than two men. Though they had three hours in which to accomplish what they did, four men must have worked very hard and incessantly. How the massive safe could have been broken open without making noise sufficient to rouse the entire building and stood on the corner of Broadway and neighborhood is a matter of universal surprise. People were passing constantly along both Broadway and Bleecker-st., a policeman was walking his beat by the bank walls, and a barber was in the basement; vet no one except the janitor. who was imprisoned on the floor above, seems to have been conscious of any unusual sound. The police acknowledge that the whole affair is one of the most mysterious and remarkable crimes in the annals of the department.

AMAZING CONFIDENCE IN THE JANITOR. Every one seems astounded at the astounding confidence placed in the janitor in giving him free access to the bank's vault. One of the trustees went into the bank late last night to learn the particulars of the robbery. He look at the rifled safe and at the unbroken doors of the vault, and seemed puzzled. He heard the story as told by the janitor, and then asked, "But how did he know the combina-"Oh," answered an officer, "he always tion t" knew it. He used to go in to get the books and place them on the desks for use during the day." 'He ought not to have known it," was the answer. "I don't know the combination of my bank [this trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institution was also an officer of another bank], and only two men

Said President Schell last night: "Here were safes which cost us \$7,000, and which we thought perfectly secure." "Yes," answered a friend, "but when you parted with the secret of the combination, their security depended not on their strength, but on the honesty of several men." "You have to trust some one," was the reply; "there is not an institution in the land which is not in the power of one or two men."

It was stated by the police authorities at under guard of three of the robbers. The others | Headquarters last night, that the janitor went out and down the stairs. At 9 o'clock, one of and night watchman had not been retained

At the bank this was denied; Secretary Alvord said that they both remained at the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station. He said he supposed this was all right under the circumstances, but he did not believe they were guilty; he had perfect confidence in their honesty. He was asked about the lithographer' story, as told by the police authorities-that he had found the street door leading to the janitor's rooms open after 6 o'clock. Mr. Alvord answered that he had heard the story and donbed it, from the facts that he had not heard the man's name given, and was sure there was no lithographer having rooms in the building.

THE AMOUNT OF THE LOSS. SECURITIES WORTH TWO MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN-

CHARACTER OF THE SECURITIES. The officers of the bank, on being informed of the robbery, immediately summoned their bookkeeper, and began an investigation to ascertain the amount of their loss. The work continued until about 10 p. m., when the following statement was made and given to the

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the vault of the Manhattan Savings Institution was broken into on the morning of Sunday, 'he 27th day of October, 1878, and the following described bonds and securities were stolen therefrom, to wit:

were stolen incretion, to wit:
United States 5s of 1881, registered, eight of
\$50,000 each, Nes. 165, 166, 643 to 646, 737
and 738, ten of \$10,000, Nos. 13,486 to 15,
495 inclusive. \$United States 6s of 1881, registered, twenty of
\$10,600 each, Nos. 0,276 to 9,295 inclusive.

\$10,000 each, Nos. 9,276 to 9,195 inclusive. nited States 10-40 bonds, registered, 60 of \$10,000 each, No. 8,744 to 8,763, and 18,903

United States 10-40 bonds, registered, 60 of \$10,000 each, No. 8,744 to 8,703 and 18,903 to 18,942, inclusive.

United States 4 per cents, registered, 30 of \$10,000 each, Nos. 1,971 to 2,000, inclusive.

United States 5-20 of July, 1865.

135, 84,903, 85,046, 85,107, 86,080, 86,943, 87,475, 89,707, 80,728, 90,319, 90,419, 93, 93,76, 101,110, 102,792, 102,998, 105,421, 105,099, 106,638.

133,000

133,93,170, 94,577, 97,928,97,933, 394,570, 99,876, 101,110, 102,792, 102,998, 105,421, 105,099, 106,638.

133,000

135,120, 165,167, 166,704, 166,821, 163,150, 165,120, 165,167, 166,704, 166,821, 169,044, 169,747, 171,989, 172,543, 172,544, 173,052, 173,784, 173,789, 175,642, 178,050, 184,791, 187,141, 194,439, 194,597, 194,742, 199,678, 201,292, 202,897, 207,085, 208,069, 208,746, 208,828, 209,419, 209,686.

New-York State Sinking Fland Gold 68, registered mimber 32, 200,000

New-York City Central Park Fland Stock Certificate No. 724, registered.

New-York County Court House Stock No. 2, 6 per cents registered, certificate No. 2, 810,000; certificate No. 33, 847,000; certificate No. 33, 847,000; certificate No. 39, 895,000.

New-York City Accumulated Debt 7 per cent

No. 24, \$0,000; certificate No. 39, \$95,000.

39, \$95,000.

New-York City Accumulated Debt 7 per cent bonds, registered, 2 of \$100,000 each, Nos. 1 and 2, due 1886, \$200,000; 1 of \$50,000; due 1887, No. 1, \$50,000.

New-York City Improvement Stock 7 per cent, registered, 10 certificates of \$20,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.

New-York City Revenue bonds, registered.

200,000 Yonkers City 7 per cent bonds—118 of \$1,000 each, Nos. 233 to 242, 251 to 278, 281 to 310, 311 to 340, and 331 to 550, all inclusive.

118,000 Brooklyn City W. L. coupon bonds—25 of \$1,000 each, Nos. 2,167 to 2,191, inclusive.

25,000 East Chester Town bonds—50 of \$1,000 each, Nos. 27 to 76, inclusive.

All of said bonds and securities are registered in the name of the said The Manhattan Savings Institution, or payable to it, except the \$48,000 5-20 bonds of July, 1865, and the \$25,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan coupon bonds.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SIXTY-DAYS ACT. The officers also make the following announcement of their intention to take advantage of the sixty-days act, in order to prevent a run upon their institution under the influence of the panic likely to arise among depositors on the announcement of

their loss:

The Manhattan Savings Institution was on the morning of Sunday, the 27th of October, 1878, robbed of securities to the amount of \$2,747,760, of which \$2,506,700 are registered in the name of the Institution and are not negotiable, and \$188,000 are made payable to it, and \$73,000 are in coupon bonds, and \$11,000 in cash.

For the purpose of preventing loss to depositors, it is deemed advisable that no payments be made without sixty days notice, as provided by the bylaws of the institution.

EDWARD SCHELL, President.

CHARLES F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CHARLES F. ALVORD, Secretary. New-York, October 27, 1878. The statement given above was not completed by Inspector 'Dilks. of the detective force, sent for a printer who does work for the department, had him roused from his bed, and directed to open his office who does work for the operatment, had min roused from his bed, and directed to open his office and print the statement in the form of a placard. Work was begun as soon as two or three printers could get their eyes fairly open, and the early mails to-day will contain the list of stolen securities, sent to every place in the United States where they are likely to be offered for negotiation. Of the private losses of valuables and securities left in the bank for safe-keeping no estimate was attempted last night; it was admitted that it would be heavy. Silver-plate, silver in coin, and heavy articles were not taken. Some coin was left in bags on which the amount was plainly stamped, and some was scattered lossely around the floor. Many securities of great value were not discovered by the burglars. But jewelry-boxes were found broken open, and their contents gone, and it was believed that gold coin and Government bonds were taken to a large amount.

THE BANK AND ITS OFFICERS.

REASONS FOR RESORTING TO THE SIXTY-DAYS RULE -FULL FIGURES OF THE BANK'S CONDITION. Edward Schell, the president of the Manhattan Savings Institution, said last night that the securities taken by the burglars would not benefit them, but their loss might be productive of great damage to the bank. The interest on the registered bonds could be colterest on the registered bonds could be collected regularly even if the bonds were not
recovered, but the bonds could not be
converted readily, and the consequences of a
run, consequent on the panic to which the announcement of the burglary would give rise
among the thousands of depositors, would be disastrous. It had, therefore, been decided by the officers
and trustees to take advantage of the sixty days
act, in order for the bank to take the best
measures for protecting its depositors, and for the depositors to become able to look calmly on the situation.
The officers of the Maniattan Savings
Institution are Edward Schell, president;
Henry Stokes and James M. McLean, vice-presidents, and Charles F. Alvord, secretary. Edward
J. Brown was president until about three months ago,
when Edward Schell, then treasurer, was chosen to
the position, remaining also acting treasurer. It

Besources.

Bonds and mortgages..... | Bonds and mortages | Stock Investments | Cost | Market value | United States | \$1,839.271 52 \$1,772.250 | New-York States | \$2,000 00 | 36,800 | Cities in this State | 1,633,811.25 | 1,671.085 | Towns in this State | 48,000 00 | 50,000 | \$3,663,082 77 \$3,531,035 \$3,563,082 77 \$3,631,035 \$3,563,082 77 \$3,531,035 \$3,563,082 77 \$252,100 00 Eanking house and lot, at cost 170,000 00 Other real estate, at cost 214,385 30 Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies 864,929 13 Cash on hand. 226,471 76 Accrued interest . 76,434 31 Total.\$8,691,617 57 LIABILITIES. Due depositors Excess of cost over market value of stocks...

Total liabilities..... \$495,031 57 Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 17,510.
Amount deposited during 1877.
Amount withdrawn during 1877.
Interest credited and paid for 1877.
Expenses for last six months. Including salaries.
Rates of interest paid depositors, 4, 5 and 6 per

300,000 00 Present appraised value of real estate...... The following are the names of the trustees, many of whom were at the bank yesterday in earnest and anxious consultation, conspicuous among them being Augustus Schell, who was among the first to arrive and who did not go away until the worst had become known:

not go away until the worst
E. J. Brown,
HENRY NTOKES,
JAMES M. MCLEAN,
EDWARD SCHELL,
ROBERT A. SANDS,
WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
JOSEPH RUDD,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD,
DENTON PEARSALL,
LEWIS B. LODER,
WILLIAM J. VALENTINE,
B. W. BRADFORD,

HENRY J. BOWEN, HENRY R. TREADWELL, HENRY R. TERADWELL, ISAAC J. OLIVER, P. VAN ZANDT LANE, HENRY M. TABER, DEWITT C. HAYS, ROBERT G. REMSEN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, JR., JOHN H. WATSON, EDWARD KING, HENRY B. STOKES, EDWARD A. WALTON. THE SHAME OF THE SOUTH.

LIBERTY MADE A MOCKERY. REPUBLICAN MEETINGS BROKEN UP BY VIOLENCE-THE SOUTH TO BE CARRIED SOLID BY MILITARY

The dispatches of THE TRIBUNE show that the persecution of Republicans in the South continues. In South Carolina two Republican leaders have been shut up in jail to keep them from holding meetings. A meeting in Louisiana was broken up by an armed mob, and in one of the counties of Texas the Democrats will not permit any political activity whatever on the part of their opponents. The state of things in South Carolina, as described by an old Union soldier, shows that that State, as well as the others, is to be carried at the coming election by military power.

HOW VICTORY IS BEING WON.

TWO PROMINENT REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA LODGED IN JAIL TO KEKP THEM QUIET -AN OLD SOLDIER'S ACCOUNT OF THINGS-HAMPTON'S EXHORTATIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Information has been reserved here of an event which illustrates an entirely new feature of the pelicy of the South Carolina Democrats, by means of which they intend to be victorious in every county and Congressional district of their State in the coming election.

For a long time they have been at work trying to intimidate State Senator Duncan, of Orangeburg County, a colored man, and to force him to resign his seat and suspend his work in the present canvass. Failing to scare him, they have now found a white man who swears that in the last canvass Mr. Duncan promised him, if successful, to secure his appointment as County Auditor. A warrant for the arrest of Duncan was made out by the Democrats, after obtaining this statement, and just before the time appointed for the meeting of the chairmen of the Precinct Committees of the County at Orangeburg, Dunean, who was county chairman, was arrested and lodged in jail. Bail was procured in the sum of \$1,500, it being furnished by a Mr. Webster. Thereupon the same informer swere that Webster was also promised by Duncan the office of County Treasurer, and a warrant was issued for the the alleged Sherman letter; he never saw it and arrest of Webster, thus rendering him ineligible as a bondsman. Duncan and Webster were both locked that the best evidence that a Philadelphia gentle-

People in Washington who know Webster say that he is a man of unimpeachable character, and of interest in any Louisiana appointments. On much influence. He was a Methodist preacher in New-England, and, before the war, went to South Carolina as a representative of the Northern Methodist Church. He has since been, and is thought yet to be, the presiding elder of the Northern Methodist Conference of South Carolina, He was, for some years, president of the Claffin University, of Orangeburg, and Editor of The Free Citizen. He is well known throughout the State, and wields considerable influence, but has made himself obnoxious to the Democracy by his fearless championship of the colored race.

Current events in South Carolina now seem to herald the early dawn of a peace as profound and sincere as that which prevails in Mississippi and Arkansas. Governor Hampton, in a recent public speech, claimed that all except two counties of the State are sure for the Democracy, and that those two are only doubtful. Republicans there and in Washington concede that the return of a single Republican to Congress is no longer a thing to be hoped for. The Democratic victory is in fact already won, not by the conversion of Republicans to the support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates, but by their practical disfranchisement.

A private letter, written by a gentleman who went to South Carolina originally as the surgeon of a Northern regiment, and who married and settled there, describes the state of things as he sees them as follows:

as follows:

We are not allowed to hold any meetings. Even our conventions are broken up by the red-shirt Democracy. Republicabs can no more exercise their political and party rights in South Carolina than they could in Russia or China. Freedom in the South is a sham and a reproach to the American Nation. You say appeal to the devil to protect you in your religious rights. They op nly declare that no Republican meetings shall be held, and whenever one has been attempted it has been violently broken up. violently broken up.

Wade Hampton has recently been credited by Reoublean writers in the North with abundant good intentions, but it is said that he finds himself unable to control the fire-eating element of his party, and hence allows outrages such as that at Sumter and Williamsburg, two weeks ago, to go unpunished and unrebuked. The facts as they come from his own friends do not bear out this explanation of his failure to carry out his sworn obligations and the pledges made to those who had a right to ask them. A recent number of his organ. The Charleston News and Courier, contains an account of a Democratic meeting lately held at Hampton Court House, where Governor Hampton was one of the speakers. The audience was gathered from all parts of the county, the men being dressed in red shirts and the ladies in jackets of the same sanguinary nue. After the band had played "Dixie" and "Sweet Bye and Bye," Governor Hampton was introduced as " first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In the speech which followed he is reported to have said that he had no doubt now as to the result; he saw men enough before him to carry the county if they would only stand shoulder to shoulder. He called upon them, one and all, to use their utmost exertions to settle all existing difficulties in order that "they might march united, bold, defiant, following the standard of the red shirt to glorious victory."

This large age might be thought sureadeachesm.

This language might be thought spread-cagleism of the most innocent character were it not for the fact that the red shirts in which the majority of the fact that the red shirts in which the majority of the armed auditors of Governor Hampton appeared, and to which he so approvingly alluded, are symbolical of nothing except the bloodshed and violence with which their wearers are sworn to accomplish their purpose of carrying every Congressional district in the State on the 5th of next November. In the light of recent events at Sumter and White Oak, "standing shoulder to shoulder," and "following the standard of the red shirt to glorious victory," are seen to be no mere figures of speech when addressed to a South Carolina Democratic audience.

NO COMPROMISE. GENERAL DEVENS TELEGRAPHS TO THE DISTRICT-

ATTORNEY NOT TO MAKE ANY BARGAIN. Washington, Oct. 27.-Propositions having been made by persons in South Carolina charged with a violation of laws in regard to the exercise of the election franchise, the following dispatch was sent to the United States Attorney at Charleston yesterday by Attorney-General Devens:

day by Attorney-General Deveus:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1878. }
L. C. NORTHRUP, United States Attorney, Charleston, S. C.,
I want no trafficking or guarantees, but a judicial investigation of an outrage alleged to have been committed upon unoffending people in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States. Charles Devess,
Attorney-General, has Attorney-General.

It is known here that the Attorney-General has

given such other instructions as will oblige the District-Attorney and the United States Marshals to do their whole duty or put themselves in a position where removal is certain to follow.

INTIMIDATION IN A NEW PLACE. THE THING DONE UP IN A THOROUGH-GOING WAY IN A TEXAS COUNTY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- Information has been received here to the effect that a state of anarchy exists in Montgomery County, Texas, which, if correctly reported, eclipses anything yet heard of in the way of political intimidation. It is said that an armed organization of desperadoes calling themselves Democrats has been formed which publicly declares that not only shall Republican speakers be

to the Attorney-General, who has sent the following

telegraphic order: Do your utmost to enforce the laws. Obtain process against violators of election laws. Any competent witness may enter complaint. When obtained against leaders arrest them, using force if necessary to accomplish it. Do your utmost for a fair election.

CHAS. DEVENS, Attorney-General.

MORE "BULLDOZING" IN LOUISIANA.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CADDO PARISH BROKEN UP BY ARMED DEMOCRATS-THE SPEAKERS IN-SULTED AND THEIR LIVES THREATENED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 27 .- The Republicans held a public meeting, yesterday, at Spring Ridge, twenty miles from here, according to previous notice. A large number were present. Democrats gathered in force, some from adjoining parishes and others from a distance, and claimed the meeting. Finally a joint discussion was agreed upon, with the understanding that it should be properly and peaceably conducted. The first Republican speaker was interrupted, insulted and stopped. After much trouble order was restored until the last speaker, William Harper (colored), a State Senator, rose. He had scarcely begun to speak before a riot was started. was not allowed to speak, the meeting was broken up, and the Republicans present were insulted and threatened by men with drawn weapons. Everything indicated an organized plan to murder the leaders of the Republican party of this parish (Caddo) who were present. This parish is known to be overwhelmingly Republican, but the Democrats have organized to terrorize the Repub-

ANDERSON'S RETRACTION.

A QUICK REPLY FROM KELLOGG. SAYS THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN THE NEW STATEMENT SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 27 .- Ex-Governor W. P. Kellogg is in this city. In response to an Associated Press dispatch from Indianapolis last night saying that James E. Auderson had made a fresh statement about the alleged Sherman letter, Senator Kellogg says that Anderson has been probably talking in his cups. There is nothing in his pretended statement-absolutely nothing. Senator Kellogg says he knows nothing of does not believe his secretary ever saw it. He says man can bring of his possession of it is to produce it. Senator Kellogg denies that he has any interest in any Louisiana appointments. On the contrary, he says that they are all made and confirmed, except perhaps in the case of a few minor post offices in which he has no interest. As to the election dispatches, he says he is willing that every dispatch he has written or sent regarding Louisiana election affairs shall be published to the world. What Anderson tells of Sypher may be true, and is probably a disclosure of their private affairs; they have recently fallen out; there is nothing in the whole story, and it is the talk of a man in his cups.

WHAT MR. SHERMAN SAYS. WILLING TO HELP ON AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE

FACTS.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Washington, Oct. 27.-In reply to a question about the statement of Anderson, yesterday, Secretary Sherman remarked that he has nothing to say concerning Anderson's retraction further than that he has always been satisfied that the truth of history would in the end fully vindicate him from all charges and aspersions in that regard, and that he would prefer to assist, rather than delay or obstruct, a thorough examination into all the facts.

POSTSCRIPT REMARKS BY ANDERSON. INXIOUS TO TELL THE POTTER COMMITTEE HIS NEW STORY, BUT NOT ALLOWED TO-HOW SYPHER

MISUSED HIM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27 .- A reporter of The

Journal who had the interview with James E. Anderson Friday night had a second conversation yesterday with the same individual. Mr. Anderson had just been reading the Washington specials of the Cincinnati papers and was quite anxious to communicate his opinion thereupon. He said to the reporter:

The statement of these correspondents that I have made a recantation of my evidence is totally devoid of truth. I have not taken anything back and do not propose to do so. The explanation which I have made under oath, and which I am prepared to make before either of the Congressional Committees if called, simply has reference to the Sherman letter; and I would have said just the same before the Potter Committee last session if I had been allowed to do so. When I found that the letter which had been represented as the original Sherman letter was not genuine,

so. When I found that the letter which had been represented as the original Sherman letter was not genuine, I was anxious to appear before the committee, and it was nothing else but a desire to shield Sypher on account of his connection with my family that led me to withhold it up to the present time.

There has been no inducement held out for me to offer any explanation. I see it is being asserted I was paid large sums for my evidence. I have never received any money from the committee or the Democratic managers, and never made any sipulation that I should be paid. Three was only one thing I did ask when testifying before the committee, and that was that if I lost my place on I he North American at Philadelphia through the position I had taken some office should be found for me so that I should not be left altogether without means of support. The committee very readily made the place as proof-reader on The Washington Post, with long hours and a small salary.

Several weeks after I had lost my position on The North American I received a message through my sister from Sypher to the effect that he had induced the Potter Committee to make me up a purse of \$2,500, to reimburse me for the loss I had sustained; but I never got any of the money. I have no means of knowing whether Sypher told the truth about this arrangement, but I do know that soon after he received \$2,500 from W. H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Sypher said it was a part of his fee, but I have some doubt about that. I think it very probable that that was the money intended for me, but I want it understood that my feeling against Sypher is not in regard to any division of money, but because he acted unfairly toward me from the very beginning, and used me for the purpose of getting a big fee from the committee. The services he rendered were certainly not worth more than \$500, but he managed to obtain at least \$3,500, and probably even a larger sum.

NOT J. HALE SYPHER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Mr. J. Hale Sypher, ex-Member of Congress from Louisiana, calls attention to the fact that it has been said that Anderson's counsel was Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana. It should have been Mr. Sypher, of Pennsylvania. Mr. J. Hale Sypher never had any relations with Anderson during the Potter investigation.

CAPTAIN TYSON BACK FROM THE NORTH.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 27 .- The Arctic schooner Florence, Captain Tyson, reported as supposed to be lost, has arrived at this port in a leaky condition She has encountered eleven gales in quick succession since leaving the Arctic seas. She sprang a leak near Cable Island on the 19th mst., and has been pumping day and night ever since. The crew is short of provisions, naving eaten the last morsel of food yesterday morning. Captain Tyson reports that there has not been such an icy season North for thirty years. The crew are all well. The Florence will repair and go on to New-

A LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.-Mayor Stokley has received a letter from General Grant, dated Bordeaux, France, October 13, in which the General says he has received notice of the resolution of the Philadelphia City Council to appoint a special committee to receive him upon his return. He states that if he returns to the United States by way of the Atlantic, he will surely go by the line of steamers running to Philadelphia, and will notify the committee of the time of sailing. He adds ms thanks to the Council and the citizens of Philadelphia for the honor done him.

A NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY NOMINATION. Morristown, N. J., Oct. 25 .- Holaway W. Hunt, of Schooley's Mountain, was nominated forbidden to address Republicans, but that Republicans shall not be allowed to vote under penalty of death. Information of this fact has been submitted

THE AMEER STILL HOSTILE.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

HE FORTRESS OF ALL MUSJID PROTECTED BY FIF-TEEN GUNS-A RUSSO-AFGHAN DICTIONARY PRE-PARED.

It is announced by way of Bombay that the Ameer's armories are busy preparing for war. It has likewise ascertained that the fortress of Ali Musjid in the Khyber Pass, which the British supposed they could take by surprise, has fifteen guns in position. The Russian staff has had the foresight to prepare a Russo-Afghan dictionary for the use of the army.

THE AFGHANS PREPARING FOR WAR. THE ARMORIES BUSY-SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

BOMEAY, Oct. 27, 1878. The fortress of Ali-Musjid, The Times of India says, has been reconstructed. Fifteen guns were seen in position, but the intrenchments are poor. The Afghan factories are reported to actively at work converting muzzle-loading rifles into breechloaders. It is reported that thirty of the Ameer's troops are dying daily at Jelialabad, and a forcible levy has been ordered.

SIGNS OF RUSSIAN FORESIGHT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1878. The Russian General Staff has had printed several thousand copies of a new Afghau-Russian dictionary for the use of army officers.

BULGARIA GREATLY DISTURBED. THE NOTABLES PREPARING TO EXTERMINATE THE

MAHOMETANS. LONDON, Oct. 27, 1878 A Vienna telegram says the news from Bulgaria is alarming; the Notables are organizing a move ment for the extermination of the Mahometans, and

the Russians encourage secret committees in procuring

arms. A great struggle is likely to take place during

RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREETY. A Berlin telegram says that in reply to an inquiry whether it authorized Prince Labanoff to inform the Porte that the evacuation of Turkish territory depended upon the previous ratification of a supplementary treaty, the Russian Government denied that it authorized any threat invoiving an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin, and repeated the previous assurances that it proposes to evacuate the occupient territory in accordance with the provisions of that treaty.

SCHOUVALOFF'S PROSPECTS. A Berlin dispatch to The Times says there is an increas-

ing probability that Count Schouvaloff will replace Prince Gortschakoff as Russian Prime Minister. This would tend to cement the relations between Russia and TURKISH TAXATION. A group of Galata financiers have proposed to the Porte to farm the Turkish customs, undertaking to obtain 40

per cent increase of recover.

FORTIFYING CONSTANTINOPLE.

Baker Pacha has undertaken to complete the fortifi-cations of Constantinopie within two months. The Fultan has ordered Osman Pacha and the Minister of War to give him the most ample assistance. ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Layard, the British Minister, energetically insists at Constantinople upon the execution of the convention between the Porte and England abolishing the sale and importation of slaves. Mr. Layard demands the free-dom of the slave who recently took refuge at the British

NO COALITION FORMED. A Vienna telegram says that the rumors of an alliance

of Austria, England and France against Russia, are either wholly false or gressly exaggerated.

SEQUELS TO THE GLASGOW FAILURE. .

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1878. It is believed that the call for \$2,500 per share, of which the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank gave notice yesterday, will exhaust the means of the smaller shareholders and throw the burden of the assessment upon the few wealthy ones. This assessment will be further increased by the fact that the bank itself held a large amount of its own shares, such an amount that about \$4,500,000 of the present call would have been assessed thereon, and which must consequently be made good by the shareholders. The

consequently be made good by the shareholders. The first instalment of the present call is made payable on December 22, and the second February 24 next. It seems inevitable that it will be followed by further and far larger calls on those who may not be rendered bankrupt by the present one.

The bankruptey is announced of John Innes, Wright & Co., of Glasgow and London. Wright is one of the imprisoned directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. Ha and his partner, William Scott, are heavily indebted to the bank on acceptances.

LILLE, Oct. 27, 1878.

A great meeting was held in this city yesterday in favor of the Franco-American Treaty of Com, merce. Senator Testelin presided. A large number of delegates from Northern Chambers of Commerce were present. M. Leon Chotteau and the Secretary of the French Committee made speeches. The meeting passed a resolution that as the treaty would, in various senses, have a most important effect on several great industries of the North, it was desirable that the various Chambers of Commerce should study the draft of the treaty and nortify the French Committee of their opinions thereon with the least possibly delay.

THE OBSEQUIES OF CARDINAL CULLEN. DUBLIN, Oct. 27, 1878.

The funeral of Cardinal Cullen took place to-day, and was witnessed by 60,000 people, while 10,000 took part in the ceremonics and procession. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased to the pro-Cathedral, where it will remain until Tuesday. The Lord Mayor and Corporation, five Judges, Dr. Isaac Butt and about a dozen other members of Parliament, hundreds of priests and a large number of school children assisted in the procession.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The Masters' and Cotton Spinners' Association of Oldham have resolved to reduce the wages of operatives 10 per cent. The Clyde iron-workers have resolved to strike against the 715 per cent. reduction of their wages. The iron-worker number 20,000. The masters are determined to enforce

HAVRE, Oct. 27 .- A violent tempest prevailed

here yesterday. The steamers Pereire and Pommerania, which were to have sailed hence for New-York, deferred their departure until to-day. London, Oct. 26 .- Frauds to a considerable

amount in connection with the payment of the workmen on the St. Gothard Railway have been discovered, and the cashier has been arrested, and the entire per-sonnel of his department dismissed.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A VALUABLE RACE-HORSE DEAD,

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The race-horse Harry Bussett, owned by Colonel Madanyels, of Princeton, died yesterday. An offer of \$15,000 was lately refused for him.

A BANKER UNDER ARREST.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 27.—Joseph Brown, a banker, who suspended payment last May, has been arrested and placed under ball, charged with defrauding his depesitors WHAT HAS COME OF KILLING A FELLOW-TRAMP, WEELAND, Ont., Oct. 27.—John Whitby a half breed, has been sentenced, at the Assizes here to be hanged on November 25, for the murdier of a fellow tramp, named Allen, on April 13 hast.

A YOUNG MAN'S, DEATH, IN THE WORLD

on April 18 last.

A YOUNG MAN'S DEATH IN THE WOODS.
RONDOUT, N. Y., Oet., 27.—A son of John Vandenmark, a resident of Krom Hollow, near Samsonville, Ulster
County, has been found dead in the woods with his gun lying
against a tree some distance from the body. It is not known
how he was killed.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSURANCE AGENT. THE DISAFFEARANCE OF AN INSURANCE AGENT, ST. PAUL, Minn. Oct. 27.—Charles Etheridge, an insurance agent, and the fluancial representative of the New-York Loan and Trust Company, has disappeared under circumstances which are suspicious. His accounterer in a bad shape-several thousand dollars works of bogus drafts have been found at the banks.

found at the banks.

MARRYING THREE WIVES IN ONE DAY.
SAIT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 27.—John Miles has been arroated for bigamy for marrying three women on Thursday last. An examination was had yesterday. The case is continued antil Monday when it is expected the record book of Endowment House marriages will be produced. AN EIGHTEEN-FOOT HOLE IN THE HULL.
OWENSBORO, Ky., Oct. 27.—The steamer John S.,
Brazsford, while crossing Puppy Creek Bar Friday night,
struck alog, making a hole sighteen feet long in her hull,
sinking her lo a very short time. Her freight was not damaged to any extent, there being only four foet of water where
the sank. She will be raised at once.

she sank. She will be raised at once.

SUICIDE IN A PARLOR.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—On rising yesterday morning, Charles G. Hutchinson, a young backefor of good family, found a woman named Maus Heliand dead upon his parler floor. The night before he had attempted to turn her out of the house but retired before she had left, when she committed suicide with stryohnine.

THE FAULT OF TARBY SOUTHERN DEBTORS.
BAITIMORF, Oct. 27.—The Taylor Manufacturing Company, at Westminster, Md., has made an assignment. The itabilities are \$100,000. The assets will more than over this amount if the concern is not prossed. The causes of the failure are the tardiness of Southern debtors and the large load of accommodation paper the firm was carrying.